

PRZEMYSL PEOPLE SEE RUIN.

Horror Circle for Miles.—Beautiful Villages Devastated.

The deluges of fire, shot, shell and deadly gases which poured forth for days during sieges and struggles for possession of the fortress and city of Przemyśl from both the defending and attacking forces wrought terrible havoc and devastation for miles around and calloused the residents who lived inside of the city throughout the ordeals to further dangers of the world war, writes Anthony Czarniecki, special commissioner of the Chicago Daily News, who investigated distress in Poland.

The horror of the devastation extends for miles in every direction from the ominous circle of fortifications which incloses the city. In sixty-three places within a short distance around the now world famous fort, where prior to the drives and battles and shifting of fighting forces there were beautiful villages, there are now ruins and ashes. The charred remains of dwellings, farm buildings, churches and palaces loom up ominously as if from some monster bonfire. In addition to these totally destroyed communities seventy-five others are damaged to a lesser degree.

People Living Underground.

Around each one of the sixty-three charred and wrecked village ruins in the vicinity of Przemyśl trenches, excavations made by artillery fire and large burial pits are in evidence. In many of these underground works the destitute peasant folks who have no roofs at all left over their heads seek shelter. During the cold winter months many died of exposure and cold in these underground dwellings, while the rain storms of spring and summer have kept the inhabitants drenched and otherwise suffering.

Gen. Stowasser, of the Austro-Hungarian forces in charge of the Przemyśl fortifications during my visit there, together with the municipal authorities of Przemyśl, the village and town authorities of the devastated places around it and the leaders of Catholic and Jewish churches were bending their efforts to provide proper homes for these people. The large number of Russian and other ally prisoners, as fast as the work of replacing old and building new fortifications was completed, were employed in building barracks for the homeless. Thousands of people have been housed during the last winter in such establishments.

Epidemics Claim Thousands.

Freed from the besieging and fighting force, Przemyśl and vicinity ever since the terrific days, have been besieged by disease epidemics which claim victims among civilians, soldiers and war prisoners by the thousands. It is because of these epidemics that Gen. Stowasser and the municipal authorities bar all visitors from their offices who do not first show to the proper guards medical certificates of being free from the raging diseases and of having been vaccinated and properly inoculated.

Churches of City Spared.

Many beautiful, old and historical church edifices outside of Przemyśl have fallen a sacrifice to the fierce struggles which raged around them. In Przemyśl itself the various imposing edifices, which are monuments of historical and religious value to the people of Poland, have escaped unscathed by the artillery fire and tower as majestically as they did in times of peace. The Roman Catholic cathedral, which contains famous masterpieces of paintings, sculpture and chapels, and the Ruthenian rite cathedral, which is the product of the eighteenth century, as well as all the other impressive churches and structures, although easy targets for the aircraft and artillery fire, were respected and spared by both sides.

The Austrian commanders in charge of the garrison which fought to retain Przemyśl, as well as the Austrian forces which regained it from the hands of the Russians, were especially careful to save the city from destruction. The Russians, both during the siege and when after possession they left, scrupulously avoided damaging the imposing church buildings and other edifices which are landmarks in this city.

Neighboring Churches Wrecked.

According to the official investigation made by Roman Catholic Church authorities of the diocese of Przemyśl, the churches completely destroyed during the terrific struggles raging around Przemyśl between the Russian and the Austro-Hungarian forces were located in the following places: Ujkowice, Wyszatycze, Grochowce, Nisko, Raclawice, Wiazownice, Rudnik, Rozwadów, Kosienice, Zarszynie, Litowska, Sieniawa, Gorlice, Mizyniec, Felsztyn, Radawie, Husakow, Pysznicza, Radochence, Tamanowice, Lunza, Staskowee, Pnikucie, Radymnie, Błozwi, Bali-

HIS BOMBS KICKED BACK.

Demonstration of Attack on City Proved Perilous.

Luckily for Farnum T. Fish, aviator, and his companion, George E. Sprague, who essayed a bomb-dropping stunt over Lynn, Mass., the other day, five bombs which exploded simultaneously while the biplane was lost in a fog bank were of a comparatively harmless type. Had they been bombs loaded with more than a small quantity of explosive both occupants of the biplane probably would have been killed and the machine demolished at an altitude of several hundred feet.

Sprague was slightly burned on the legs, and his shoes and clothing were burned. He was sitting above the bomb box, but despite the unexpected explosion retained self-possession, and Fish had no difficulty in controlling the biplane.

Fish, who has done considerable flying in Mexico, planned to show the people of Lynn how easy it is for aeroplanes to bombard cities. He believes that the vibration of the machine caused the acid in the bombs to wash against the fuses, in turn detonating the explosive.—Boston Globe.

grod, Kalnikowo, Ustobna, Jaroslaw, Majdan, Lipowicz, Tuczempach, Starej, Soli Laszkac, Wielkich, Oozack, Kolonij, Polskiej, Sanoczanach, Witoszynie, Wola, Rzeczyczka, Andrianow, Miekisz, Stary and Miekisz Nowy.

In addition to the above list of towns in which the churches sustained a total loss and where entirely new buildings must be constructed after the war, the churches were more or less severely damaged at the following points: Haczow, Jacmierz, Iwonicz, Pniow, Zalaszany, Miechocinie, Warzyce, Kolaczycze, Korczyn, Bukowski, Besk, Nowotaniec, Dubieck, Hart, Taniwicz, Moszczenica, Turza, Turcs, Fryszczak, Murowane, Laszki and Zrecin.

28 Priests Taken to Russia.

There were twenty-eight Roman Catholic priests from various small places in the Przemyśl diocese taken by the Russians into the interior of Russia under similar conditions as those who were removed from places in the Lemberg arch-diocese. Among those from the Przemyśl See who were removed were the Rev. Fathers Bukietynski, Roztoworowski, Zatokiewicz, Zawisza, Siedlecka and Piekosz. A number of the old priests of the diocese died during the terrible strain of the hurricane of battle which raged around them.

The diocese of Przemyśl has about 300 Roman Catholic churches, and, according to the statements made to me by the church officials, more than half of them in cities, towns and villages outside of Przemyśl were ruined, as were the various schools. The damage to church property alone of the Roman Catholic denomination amounts to millions of dollars in this diocese, but before the problem of rebuilding them is taken up by the prelates in charge the people must be given aid and the dread diseases must be checked.

Side by side with the Catholic churches of the Polish people the Jewish rabbis of Przemyśl informed me that in this section of Poland 135 synagogues have been completely destroyed, and that other establishments for educational and religious purposes were also wrecked. The loss to the Jewish people, in most part consisting of poor communities, is very heavy, and they are at present at a loss to know how they will rebuild their temples.

The Right Rev. Karol Joseph Fischer, the auxiliary Catholic bishop of Przemyśl, who throughout the sieges and trials of the city lived and worked in it, declared that it is the wonder and puzzle of all that the city itself shows very little signs of what it has undergone. "Our large buildings, which tower heavenward upon the elevated portions of our city, our cathedral and churches, our convents and institutions, our business section, and, in fact, every place you see for yourself, was not even touched," said Bishop Fischer.

Bishop Fischer himself during the sieges and battles took charge of aiding the thousands of wounded who were brought into the city, and his ministrations won him the recognition of both army leaders.

Bishop Joseph Sebastian Pelczar, the head of the Przemyśl diocese when the war broke out, was outside of his diocese. Before he could return to his home the struggling forces in and around Przemyśl carried his way. It was not until after the Russians were driven back from Przemyśl that he was able to get in. He has ever since remained at his post in spite of various changes in the proximity of the battle lines to his diocese. He is now one of the leading factors in planning and carrying on relief work for the stricken people in the territory under his episcopal jurisdiction. The diocese of Przemyśl, including the various places adjacent, has a Catholic population of 1,100,000 persons.

GERMAN WAR DOGS.

Master of Hounds Tells How They Find Wounded Left Behind.

How dogs attached to the German ambulance corps find wounded men in far-off corners of battle fields and report to their masters is well described by F. J. Bleyler, in charge of some of these dogs on the eastern front, in a letter reproduced in the Cologne Gazette of October 17, says the New York Times.

Bleyler and his dogs were stationed at Skwa, in Poland, when he received instructions to take a number of them across the Narew with all possible dispatch, as there had been a lively fight and many wounded men had been left where they had fallen. Bleyler obeyed, keeping by his side a dog called Tell, especially adept at finding wounded men.

"We drew nearer and nearer to the Narew," he writes, "until we came to the second position occupied by our troops, when our leader, Lieutenant G., stopped in order to give us the necessary instructions. Before us lay a big stretch of land covered with scrub, and beyond numerous potato fields. I walked to the nearest field, called quietly to the dog, which I had unleashed, 'Look for wounded,' and followed in the direction taken by Tell. I went slowly, availing myself of every bit of cover, for the enemy's positions were disagreeably near and the humming of Russian bullets in the air was unceasing.

"Soon Tell returned. His search had been in vain. I turned more to the right toward the Narew, approaching a bit of woods. Again, obeying my order, the dog disappeared into the darkness. In a few minutes he appeared at top speed, leaping upon me, and pressed his big jaws against my breast, proving clearly that he had 'found.' 'I put him on the leash and off he went at such a speed that I had to hang on with both hands. He ran about a hundred yards and stopped before a human form crouched down in the bushes.

"A hand is upraised. 'God be thanked,' comes from pale lips. 'The man had received a shot in the leg and, while trying to bind it, a second bullet had smashed his arm. After laboriously dragging himself into the bushes, he had lain there two days until at last the dog found him.

"I gave him a swallow of cold tea, put his knapsack comfortably under his head, and promised to send bearers with stretcher at once. In the meantime Tell had vanished once more into the darkness. He stayed away for a long time. In vain I summoned him quietly. At last, from somewhere in the blackness, I hear a low whimpering, and I catch sight of Tell with a wounded soldier, who is holding him by the collar.

"Knowledge of how these dogs do their work is unfortunately not common among our soldiers. Most of them think that the dogs must stay beside the wounded men whom they find and give notice of their discovery by barking. This practice has long ago been given up by the German ambulance corps, since it was too dangerous, and now only dogs are sent to the front that noiselessly announce their finds.

"I hasten to this second man, who is seriously wounded by shrapnel, give him a drink and repeat my promise to send help. For a while after that I have no success; then, however, Tell discovers two wounded men at once, who have crawled into a crater made by a shell. The condition of one of them who has received an ugly wound in the abdomen, holds out little hope.

"Tell's next find is not badly wounded, but has lain in a swamp pool for two days, breast-high in water and is so frozen he can hardly move a muscle.

"I had to search an hour before I could get any help for these wounded men. Then Tell tugs at my clothes, makes me strike out in a direction at right angles, digs furiously with his nose and forepaws at a huge hole left by a shell, and lays bare a human body which has been lying there partially covered with sand and earth. The man is unconscious, but breathes still.

"Now at full speed to the first aid station, to get stretchers. On the way I undertake to send help as quickly as possible. To fetch the wounded out there in the fields is no easy matter, for dawn has come. The stretcher bearers must take advantage of every imaginable kind of cover, since the Russians have appreciably increased their infantry fire and now and then their artillery shoots some shrapnel across toward us.

"Strange to say, we suffer least of all from the Russian fire when we are closest to their trenches. Undoubtedly the Russians recognize the Red Cross flag and respect it.

"We got all our men to the hospital post, but unfortunately two were beyond help. They lie at the northern end of the village of Skwa under

Million Jobs Closed to Drinkers.

In the July American Magazine Dr. Edwin F. Bowers says: "There are more than a million jobs in America closed to the man who drinks alcoholic liquors. This means that not only the employees shall not drink while on duty, but that he shall keep clear of all public drinking places while off duty. "Leaders in this excommunication of John Barleycorn are the American railroads, which generally have adopted 'Rule G,' the mightiest blow yet delivered at alcohol in industry. But the railroads are not standing alone. Other great industries have come to see that alcohol makes only for accidents, inefficiency and waste. Workmen's compensation laws in many States have helped to open men's eyes, and business common sense is keeping them open."

Artichokes.

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The artichoke is a graceful plant, several feet high.

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Dressed with oil and vinegar, the tender parts of boiled artichokes make a good salad.

four linden trees.

"Among those whom we saved not one, I am sure, will ever forget that brave dog. They proved their gratitude when they were taken from the first aid post to the field hospital by asking to be allowed to stroke Tell's head once more."

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J. S. WALKER, Executor.
July 19, 1916.

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